GREAT PROMISE OF PROFIT

An Investor Takes the Chances, and the Organizers Realize on Certainties.

Scheme to Reward Those on the Ground Floor by Lapses at the Expense of the Many Who Are Looking for Risks,

A gentleman whose attention was attracted to a recent editorial in the Journal exposing what is called "the bond or investment swindle" had a day or two ago remarks to make on schemes of that character. Some one had handed him a circular advertising a scheme similar to the one exposed, and to that most of what he said was directed. "That circular stated," he remarked. "that the society is incorporated under the laws of the land, and that its headquarters are in this city. My inquiry at the recorder's office revealed the fact that articles of association were first filed under a different plan without a lodge feature, and afterward they were declared void and new articles filed. The society masquerades under the guise of a mutual benefit society, having local councils and all that sort of machinery. It is set forth that applicants for membershall be between ten and sixty-five years of age, of good to the secretary direct, accompanied by a

moral character, in good health, and must make application to some local council or fee of \$3.50 and one month's dues. The aim of the order in glittering generalities is "to formulate a plan whereby it can, by the hearty co-operation of its members, advance their individual interests socially, intellectually and financially, and whereby each one can dispense financial aid and social encouragement to his fellow man, and at the same time provide for a return of the compliment with a large rate of interest." Certificates of membership are issued either in the sum of \$500 or \$250, upon which monthly dues of \$1.50 and 80 cents are paid, "and a like sum on or before the first busises day of the second calendar month after date of the certificate and every month thereafter. Dues may be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually." A provision is made for a sickness or accident benefit of \$6 and \$3 per week, according to the amount of the certificate, under

"The plan adopted for the redemption of these retificates." the citizen continued, "is identically the same as the institution denounced by many newspapers as a questionable scheme. I find in its circular that "whenever the benefit fund shall be found to contin \$500 notice thereof shall be immediately sent the person holding the certificate of membership in force bearing the lowest number, and said amount (less \$21.50 for initiaton fee and one year's dues for new certificate of membership) will be paid upon presentation of said certificate properly receipted; provided, however, that the one holding the certificate of membership in force bearing the lowest number is for a one-half benefit certificate, then notice will be sent him, or her, as soon as the benefit fund is found to contain \$250, and said amount (less \$13.10 for initiation fee and one year's dues for a new one-half benefit certificate, will be paid upon surrender of said certificate properly receipted."

"One not versed in mathematics would find it difficult to figure how this wonderful system of finance could be successfully carried out to the profit of the persistent investor. The projectors of the scheme have corre to the rescue of those who would burn the midnight oil in vain. They have shown one safe [f] way of working out the problem, as follows:

"The following illustration will give a good idea of the rapidity of maturing certificates. Any

"The following illustration will give a good idea of the rapidity of maturing certificates. Any nuraber can be taken as a basis, with the same result to the individual member. Supposing the first year we get one hundred members per month and double the number annually, the result would be as follows:

"We would pay—

First year 19 members at \$500...

Second year 75 members at \$500...

Third year 186 members at \$500...

Fourth year 408 members at \$500...

Fifth year 852 members at \$500...

Sixth year 1,740 members at \$500... Total 3,280 Amount...\$1,640,500

"This illustration teaches the principle upon which, to a great extent, the perpetuity of this order is based. It shows that at the end of five and one-half years we are paying off our members at the rate of over 1,200 per year, or more than the number we issued the first year, and of course what is true of the first year must be true of all following years.

"Some may say the foregoing calculation cannot be carried out, which shows conclusively that they are either prejudiced or ignorant. It is the most simple problem in the world, and can be fully carried out by each member inducing two others to join the order. Not very difficult after all, is it!

"A further illustration is this: 100 members pay \$125 400 members pay..... fourth month fifth month fixth month nbers pay..... 700 members pay..... 800 members pay..... 1,000 1,000 members pay..... 1,125 Eleventh month 1,100 members pay..... 1,375 Twelfth month 1,200 members pay..... 1,500 Total..... 1,200

"We now pay nineteen members and start the next year with 1,200 members and \$250 and get 200 members per month. Then we have Third month 1,800 members pay..... 2,250 And so on, five and one-half years, when our calculations will be found correct. Can you ask

anything more plain or simple! "I must confess that I was impressed with the simplicity of this calculation, and more especially with the demonstration of the rapidity (?) of the redemption of certificates upon the theory of doubling the membership annually. The result is given for six years, 38,400 members holding certificates against the order for \$19,200,000, and only 3,280 certificates retired, or one-twelfth in six years' work. How are the outstanding certificates of \$19,200,000 to be paid? Why, "of course what is true of the first year must be true of all following years." Let us continue to double the years." Let us continue to double the

No. of Members. Dues Paid. \$1,382,400 2,764,800 5,529,600 11,059,200 22,118,400 614,400 1,228,800 2,457,600 44,236,800 88,573,600 birteenth 4,915,200 Fourteenth 9,830,400 177,147,200 354,294,400 19,760,800 39,521,600 th......79,043,200 1,417,177,600

"It is undoubtedly true," said the citizen,
"that if the membership is doubled every
year one-twelfth of the liability will become canceled every five years and a half,
but at the end of the seventeenth year, if
the calculation is correct, the society will
have enrolled as members every man,
woman and child, every Indian, Esquimanx, pauper, convict and luratic in the
United States, and skirmished beyond the
Canadian line for all the members of the
'order' known as the 'Prodigal Sons of
America,' with John E. Sullivan as financier. The unpaid liability of \$1,417,177,600
might have to remain unpaid until the might have to remain unpaid until the officers had discovered the lost art of al-

chemy, so as to change each paper certificate as presented into gold of the standard value of weight and fineness by a simple waiting of the baton to slow music. According to the plan of this 'order,' the lucky members are those whose certificates are numbered the lowest, and the first members, presumably the incorporators, obtain their benefits upon payment of the fewest number of monthly dues. It is a sort of horn-of-plenty arrangement reversed, where the dollars are likely to flow in with a rush, coming from the pockets of those who are anxious to get in on the ground floor,' and distributing wealth from the apex, payment of certificates from the apex, payment of certificates being made few and far between when the

Holiday Use of the Library.

A very attractive feature for those who are fortunate enough to hold office in this order is the provision made by the by-laws for the expenses of management. A fee of twenty-five cents out of every monthly payment of \$1.50 is retained by the lodge, or \$3 out of each year's dues from every month in the year.

Holiday Use of the Library.

Attendants in the City Library note a great falling off in the call for books for three weeks or more preceding Christmas and for the two weeks succeeding the holidays. During the last two weeks in January the previous demand for literature is resumed, and February usually brings the largest number of readers of any month in the year.

the circular comes true, then for the first six years the income 'for expenses of management' would be as follows:

eleven years lenger, and the secretary's wonderful calculation comes true, and, by the way, 'what is true of the first year must be true of all the following years,' the

little 'take-off' of 25 cents per monthly pay-ment would amount to the very modest sum of \$526,992,660.00, which would, indeed,

be a very small compensation for the managers of the organization.

"The fraternal feature, improving the

members socially, intellectually," etc., further said the citizen, "and the payment of sick benefits, is an after thought on the

part of the projectors, and a mask which it is hoped will divert public criticism from the main object of the order. No one can criticise the fraternal features of any order

when adopted in good faith, but it is well known that protection against sickness and accident disability to the extent offered by

accident disability to the extent offered by this order, \$3 and \$6 per week, can be obtained by any man of good moral character who may unite with recognized and established fraternities, such as the Odd-fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and the like. The investment feature of the order is the real inducement held out to corral the would-be 'jiner,' and the active deputy is ready to meet all objections to the scheme, and calm the qualms of conscience, with the statement, 'It will last long enough for you to get your money; you get in on the ground

ment, 'It will last long enough for you to get your money; you get in on the ground floor.' The Louisians lottery had no sooner been broken in power than these so-called 'investment schemes,' or 'a new system of finance' representing practically the same plan as the investment feature of this order commenced to spread in the Eastern cities, and is rapidly spreading Westward. The scheme incorporated in this city is unique so far as its so-called 'fraternal' feature is concerned, but the Hoosier citizen who remembers the Marion Trust of a dozen years ago, and the many schemes of like character following in its wake, will

like character following in its wake, will

not be deceived as to its true nature. A principle is involved which is vicious in its tendency, and which the strong arm of the law will be called upon sooner or later

BUT ONE NIGHT SCHOOL.

A Citizen Thinks There Should Be More to

Keep Young Loafers Off the Streets.

A Journal reporter yesterday inquired of

Superintendent Jones, of the public schools of this city, as to the number of night

schools in Indianapolis, "There is but

one," was the answer, "in the public school

system, and that was organized last week."

"Under what law are these schools or-

"Under a law enacted by the last Legis-

lature, which provides that upon petition

being made by twenty or more persons be-

tween the ages of fourteen and thirty years

such a school may be established, provided

that it can be clearly shown that the pe-

titioners are obliged to work for their sup-

port during the day. This night school

is at building No. 4, corner of Michigan

and Blackford streets, and the teacher is

W. J. Carleton, he having, I believe, thirty

pupils. In this school, composed wholly of

boys and young men, the ages range from

fourteen to twenty-five or twenty-eight years. They are all employed during the day, some in offices, some at Kingan's pack-ing establishment and others in various

ing establishment and others in various pursuits. Their instruction is chiefly in reading, writing and arithmetic, with some geography and history. They see the nenecessity for education, and desire the most practical branches—knowledge that can at once be applied in everyday business. These are young men with a laudable ambition, and they will soon acquire the habit of study and doubtless learn rapidly."

"Why are there not more night schools?"
"There is less demand for them in Indianapolis, perhaps, than in any city of its size in the United States. The fact is, the

young people here have every opportunity afforded them to get a good education in the public schools, and the cases are comparatively few where they do not. We

take great care not to allow any one to attend night school who can attend a day school."

On leaving the superintendent the re-porter found a gentleman whose view of the school field was not nearly so rosy. "There are," remarked this gentleman, "droves of boys from fourteen to eighteen

years old on our streets who ought to be in schools of some kind, either by day or by night. At night in some parts of the city they congregate at street-corners and vile language and rough play are indulged in to the annoyance of neighbors and passers-by.

in a city of 107,000 people is ridiculous."

SOME OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.

A Roster That Furnishes Significant Facts as to

the Age of Ninety-Five Surviving Veterans.

Encampment No. 80, of the Union Vet-

eran Legion, a new organization which

comes in its requirements for membership

somewhere between the Grand Army of the

Republic and the Loyal Legion, the latter

being composed wholly of officers, was or-

ganized in the city Nov. 14 last. The roster

contains ninety-five names, and as to rank

everything is represented from a private or

musician up to a brigadier-general. The

oldest man on the roll is seventy-one years

old, while there are two who are only forty-

three. One of these is George E. Lowry,

who entered as a private Aug. 20, 1862, in

Company H, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry.

and served thirty-four months, and the

other is John T. Mains, who enlisted Aug.

31, 1861, as a musician, in Company I. Eleventh Indiana Infantry, and served

war, as custom continues to call it, are growing old. James E. Twiname, who enlisted Aug. 20, 1860, in Battery M. First Missouri, and was discharged Aug. 8, 1865, leads all the rest in length of service, hav-

leads all the rest in length of service, having served sixty months, five years. C. H. Libean was mustered out as first lieutenant after serving fifty-five months in the Third New York Cavalry. He is a book-keeper by profession. Rev. Charles W. Lee, pastor of the Edwin Ray M. E. Church, enlisted in the Third Indiana Cavalry as a private, and fifty-five months later, at the close of the war, was mustered out a brevet major. In this list six were born in Germany, three in Ireland, one in Wales, one in Scotland, two in England and one (Charles J. Many) in France. Of the remainder, born in the United States, forty-six have the State of Indiana for their nativity.

nativity.

DISTRICTS OF THE STATE Indiana in the National Congress from the Time of Her Admission to the Union.

A total of \$328,100.00, which, if divided among the four modest officers whose names appear on the circular, would net \$82,025 each, enough money to keep the wolf from the door, without neglecting their families in their laudable effort to continue in affording in the continue in a continue The Several Counties and Gain and Personnel of Her Representation through Various Decades-Changes in the Electoral Vote. fording 'social encouragement' to their fel-low-men. If, after the first six years, they could be prevailed upon to accept office for

The new apportionment bill for Representatives, which has passed the lower house in Congress and will pass the Senate, fixes the number of Representatives at 356. The number given to Indiana remains as heretofore-thirteen. Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816, at which time she was given one Congressman. This first Representative was William Hendricks, who served four years, 1817-24. The census of 1820 placed the State eighteenth in rank among the States of the Union, with 147,178 population, of whom 1,230 were free and 190 slave colored persons, the remaining thousands being white. All this population was in the southern half of the State, the parts most thickly settled being near the streams of the Whitewater, Ohio and Wabash.

In 1824 Indiana, having rapidly increased in population, was given three Representatives. William Prince represented the First district, and, dying in office, he was succeeded by Jacob Call. Jonathan Jennings was Congressman for the Second and John Test for the Third district. The representation continued the same until the Twenty-third Congress, 1833, when the number was increased to seven. The settled portions of the State during the early years of its history are best shown by these three districts, which were as follows: First district, the counties of Orange, Perry, Spencer, Warrick, Vanderburg, Posey, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Sullivan, Vigo, Pike, Monroe, Lawrence, Wabash, Green. Owen, Morgan, Putnam, Vermillion, Hendricks and Montgomery— 25. Second district—Jefferson, Clark, Jack-

son, Washington, Harrison, Crawford, Floyd, Scott, Bartholomew, Jennings, Marion, Hamilton, Shelby, Madison and Delaware—15. Third district—Henry, Rush, Decatur, Randolph, Wayne, Franklin, Fayette, Dearborn, Union, Switzerland, Ripley and Allen—12. In the above districts was a total of fiftytwo counties, the one farthest to the north two counties, the one farthest to the north being Allen, but forty counties were subsequently added to the map of the State, The Third district, it will be noticed. stretched from Dearborn, on the Ohio, to Allen, on the Maumee, and for a long series of years the election of Congressmen took place on the first Monday in August.

In January, 1833, the Legislature passed an act dividing the State into seven congressional districts, Noah Noble at that time being Governor. These districts show that northern Indiana had been receiving

that northern Indiana had been receiving a large influx of population, and were as

First District—Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Harrison, Orange, Gibson, Pike, Dubois—11.
Second—Knox, Daviess, Martin, Lawrence, Owen, Green, Sullivan, Vigo, Clay, Putnam—10.
Third—Washington, Floyd, Clark, Scott, Jackson, Jennings, Jefferson—7.
Fourth—Decatur, Franklin, Ripley, Switzerland, Dearborn, Rush—6.
Fifth—Union, Fayette, Wayne, Randolph, Hen-

Fifth-Union, Fayette, Wayne, Randolph, Henry, Delaware, Allen, Grant, Huntington, Lagrange-10.
Sixth-Barthelomew, Jackson, Shelby, Hancock, Hamilton, Marion, Morgan, Boone, Hendricks, Monroe, Madison. Cass, Miami, Wabash

-14.
Seventh - Vermillion, Parke, Montgomery,
Fountain, Warren, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Carroll,
St. Joseph, Elkhart, LaPorte-11, being a total
of 69 counties. These districts in the Congress of 1834-36

These districts in the Congress of 1834-36 were represented as follows in order named: Ratliff Boone, John Ewing, John Carr, Amos Lane, Jonathan McCarty, Geo. S. Kinnard, Edward Hannegan. At the Secretary of State's office a Journal reporter was shown the original paper of the act of Jan. 3, 1817, creating a Representative to Congress. It bore the signature of the first Governor of the State, Jonathan Jennings, and it is indeed a very unusual specimen of penmanship, the hand being small, delicate and precise, with a neat and artistic flourish beneath with a neat and artistic flourish beneath the name that would do credit to a professor of penmanship of to-day. The oldest surviving member of Congress from Indi-ana is that grand old man, Col. Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, who was elected Thompson, of Terre Haute, who was elected in 1840, from what then was the Second district, and served in the years 1841-42. The Twenty-eighth Congress, 1843-44, had as a member the distinguished philanthropist from Posey county, Robert Dale Owen, who afterwards so deeply impressed himself upon the Contitution of the State. These seven districts continued until 1843, when the number was increased to ten, so continuing until 1853, when Indiana was given an additional Congressman, making eleven in all. This representation continued until 1873, when language and rough play are indulged in to the annoyance of neighbors and passers-by. The police see that more and more the criminal class is being recruited from these boys, though their offenses are of a minor character of crime. In the first place, these young fellows should be forced to go to work, and after that, having got them in a way of doing something for themselves, a decent ambition should be encouraged out of which would come half encouraged, out of which would come half a dozen or more night schools. One little night school of twenty-five or thirty pupils Joseph E. McDonald was a member of the

Congress of 1849-50, as was also Graham N. Fitch. William H. English and Thomas A. Hendricks were members in 1853-54, and William E. Niblack first appeared in that body in 1857-58 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Lockhart. William S. Holman's first service as a Congressman was in 1859-60, and he has been in each succeeding Congress, except those of 1865-66, when the district was carried by John H. Farquhar; of 1877-78 and of 1879-80. Daniel W. Voorhees's first service in Congress was in 1861-62. Albert G. rice in Congress was in 1861-62. Albert G.
Porter, now minister to Italy, was in the same House, and Ebenezer Dumont was in that of 1863-64. In 1865 Mr. Voorhees's seat was successfully contested by Henry D. Washburn. Schuyler Colfax first went into the national House of Representatives in 1855-56, Will Cumback also being a member. The late Gov. David Wallace represented the central district of Indiana in 1841-42, and was defeated for re-election by the late. and was defeated for re-election by the late William J. Brown, father of Austin H. Brown, by as neat an appeal to agricultural prejudice as any now in vogue. Governor Wallace had voted for an appropriation to aid Professor Morse to construct the first line of "magnetic telegraph," as it was called. The Democracy made the usual cry about the money of the people being wasted, and all over the district the small punsters were caricaturing the telegraph under the awful name of "tell-lie-graph." Prob-ably no upright, conscientious public man was ever more thoroughly ridiculed for having been endowed with the gift of see-Eleventh Indiana Infantry, and served thirty-six months. There is one, John E. Spratt, who is only forty-two. He enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, as a corporal in Company K, One-hundredth Indiana Infantry, and served thirty-five months. This would have made him scarcely fifteen years old at the time of enlistment. Thirty-seven of those upon the rolls are fifty years old and more, eleven are forty-nine, thirteen are forty-eight, eighteen are forty-seven, eight are forty-six, eight are forty-five and under. This record shows very clearly what has for some time been suspected, that the veterans of the late civil war, as custom continues to call it, are

ing far in advance of the people of his dis-trict the great good that would come to civilization by a little timely aid from a great nation to a poor inventor.

The electoral vote of Indiana from the beginning has been cast as follows, the dates given being the year in which the Electoral College met: 1817, three votes for James Monroe, of Virginia, for President, and D. D. Tompkins, of New York, for Vice-president; 1821, three votes for Monroe and Tompkins; 1825, five votes for Andrew Lackson of Tompkins Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina; 1829, five votes for Jackson and Calhoun; 1833, nine votes for Jackson and Martin Van Buren, of New York; 1837, nine votes for William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and Francis Granger, of New York; 1841, nine votes for Harrison and John Tyler, of Virginia; 1845, twelve votes for James K. Polk, of Tennessee, and Geo. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania; 1849, twelve votes for Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and William O. Butler, of Kentucky; 1853, thirteen votes for Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and William R. King, of Alabama: 1857, thirteen votes for James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; 1861, thirteen votes for Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hanni-bal Hamlin, of Maine; 1865, thirteen votes for Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; 1869, thirteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, and Schuyler Colfax. of Indiana; 1873, fifteen votes for Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, of Massachu-setts; 1877, fifteen votes for Samuel Jones Tilden, of New York, and Thomas Andrews

for Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks; 1889, tifteen votes for Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, of New York.

FRATERNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Odd-Fellows. Canton Indianapolis will keep open house New Year's day in the afternoon. Fidelity Lodge, D. of R., will meet to-morrow night and elect officers for the coming term. The printed proceedings of the recent session of the Grand Lodge will be ready for delivery

Capital Lodge conferred the first degree on one and the third degree on three candidates on Fri-The degree staff of Philoxenian Lodge is requested to meet for rehearsal Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, at Odd-fellows' Hall.

Capital Lodge will observe its thirty-seventh anniversary on the evening of Jan. 16. The meeting will be open to the public. Grand Secretary Foster delivered a public address at Milroy yesterday. He will also go to LaPorte on Jan. 1, and deliver an address at a public meeting to be held by the lodges of that

J. B. Kennor, P. G. R., was in the city on Thursday on legal business. He has been ap-pointed special deputy by the grand patriarch to institute a new encampment at Andrews, Hunt-

At the meeting of Philoxenian Lodge Wednesday night last one candidate was initiated and the third degree conferred on three candidates. Two were elected who will be initiated next Wednesday night, and the first degree will be conferred on two candidates. A new lodge will be instituted at Amboy, Miami county, this week, and charters for Rebekah Degree lodges have been issued for lodges at Ireland, Dubois county; Heltonsville, Lawrence county; Huntingburg, Dubois county; Columbia City, Whitley county, and Muncie, Dela-

ware county. Metropolitan Encampment conferred the Patriarchal degree Monday night and elected the following officers for the ensuing term of six months: W. Burns, C. P.; J. Cassady, H. P.; Geo. Spaulding, S. W.; W. Houff, J. W.; P. A. B. Kennedy, scribe; J. S. Wastson, Per. scribe; T. P. Haughey, treasurer; J. F. Wallick, J. A. Furgason, J. W. McQuiddy, trustees.

Knights of Honor. Victoria Lodge had a large meeting last Monday evening and two applications were received and referred. To-morrow evening the lodge will

Onward Lodge, of Dow, will have a public installation on the evening of Jan. 14. Past Grand Dictator P. W. Bartholomew is expected to be present and deliver an address. At the Washington Lodge meeting last Tuesday evening some discussion arose over the new exemplification of the degree work and a committee was appointed to add new features. The team of this lodge is finely equipped and no lodge of the order can do more attractive work. Many applications for membership are being received and two persons were initiated at the last

Wheatly Lodge has elected the following officers: Dictator, S. B. Corbaley; vice-dictator, J. Dellet; assistant dictator, H. L. Tetay; reporter, C. E. Kerner; financial reporter, R. Waide; treasurer, F. Kline; chaplain, A. D. Miller; guide, G. W. Moore; guard, A. Dawson; sentinel, G. Honneg; Grand Lodge representatives, G. T. Breunig, A. D. Miller; Grand Lodge alternates, J. C. Tilford, J. Dellet; trustees, G. T. Breunig, S. B. Corbaley, A. D. Miller.

Knights and Ladles of Honor. Indiana Lodge will not hold a session on next Thursday evening, but its election will occur on

Compton Lodge will elect three trustees and other officers on the evening of the 31st. This

lodge will close its term in a very prosperous Washington Lodge initiated five applicants on last Monday evening, and has three for initiation to-morrow evening. The election is to take place on the 29th of this month.

Pleasant Lodge, of Brightwood, conferred the degree upon five applicants last Thursday even-ing. This lodge will have a social on Christmas night. It has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Protector, Henry Wessell; vice-protector, George Ferrel; secretary, J. C. Burkline; treasurer, Peter Staff; guide, Robert Machett; guardian, Laura Coskey; sentinel, Ida Rock; chaplain; Amanda J. Fratt; past protector, John Stoysdell; organist, Mary Clark. They will be installed on the evening of Jan. 1.

Knights and Ladies of the Golden Rule. Castle Rising Sun has more than doubled its membership within the past two months. Castle Home is developing a greater interest in its meetings, and will soon show good results. Castle Joy, one of the oldest castles of the order and in the State, is keeping up its quota of

The election of officers for Castle Marion will occur New Year's evening, and during the coming year it is the intention to add largely to the interest of the castle's work. In Castle Good Will, since the degree team was organized, there have been initiations at nearly every meeting. The plan this castle has adopted for advancing social features will undoubtedly prove a benefit to it and the order.

Chosen Friends. True Friend Council will have initiations Tues-

Delta Council will elect officers to-morrow evening for the ensuing term. Peter T. Luther, of Brazil, was in the city in the interest of the order last Wednesday. The board of managers of the Sick Benefit League approved twelve applications for mem-bership last Wednesday evening. The executive committee of the Supreme Council was in session in this city during the past week. Those present were H. H. Morse, W. G. Morris, E. E. Edwards and W. B. Wilson.

Venus Council elected the following officers last Tuesday evening: P. C., F. H. Pillet; C., Frank Beadle; V. C., Emma B. Travis; secretary, Berry Self; treasurer, L. S. Pursell; prelate Lucy Mason; marshal, W. A. Drake; warden, Do-retta Heiner; guard, Will Divine; sentry, George Mason. Four candidates will be initiated Tues-

A women's degree for the wives, mothers and sisters of members will soon be organized. It is

to be called the Patriotic Order of True Ameri-It is desired that those who wish to join the uniform rank should give in their names before the 1st of next month, as uniforms will be ordered and the rank organized within a month from that date.

Camp No. 5 passed resolutions in favor of the Lodge "immigrant bill" and a copy of the reso-lutions was ordered to be sent to the Indiana Representatives in Congress and to Representa-

A big crowd is expected in the city on the night the Blue degree is worked. Excursion rates will be run from Cincinnatt, Chicago and Louisville, and it is probable that steps in organ-izing a commandery will be taken that night. Order of Equity.

On the evening of Jan. 8 new officers of In-dianapolis Council will be installed. There will be a social after the ceremonies. The installation of the officers of Taylor Council will occur Friday evening, Jan. 2. This council is still in the lead in membership. The social given at the residence of Miss J. I. Neighbours, councilor of Indianapolis Council, last Thursday evening, was a very pleasant

Equitas Council will, nereafter, meet the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, at Van Sickle's Hall. Clifford avenue. The in-stallation of officers will take place at the first meeting in January.

Royal Areanum. Last Monday evening Indiana Council elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Regent, R. H. Lancaster; vice-regent, M. A. Brennan; orator, Henry Coe; secretary, C. W. Overman; collector, George H. Rehm; treasurer, E. J. Rehm; chaplain, E. H. Eldridge; guide, C. T. Stone; warden, O. L. Neisler; socretary, George Sellers; trustee. John Brady; representative to Grand Council, Frank D. Macbeth; alternate, C. T. Stone. The meeting was well attended and T. Stone. The meeting was well attended and full of interest, which was largely increased by

the stirring speech of Regent Macbeth. National Union. Meridian Council has elected the following of-ficers for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Miles; vice-president, J. L. Bishop; speaker, D.W. Hogan; chaplain, Thomas McCune; secretary, C. E. Droege; financial secretary, C. F. W. Cook; treasurer, C. E. Kershner; usher, James Street; sergeant-at-arms, W. N. Currens; sentinel, J. Q. White.

Knights of the Orient. Unity Council gave a literary and musical en-tertainment Thursday night last. There was an address by Prof. W. P. Adkinson, and recitations by Miss Clara Johnson and Miss Lenora Lewis. The Haughville Choir gave the music, and Dr. Lewis read a poem.

Chiseling the Sidewalks. As the pedestrian goes along Washington street he will see, here and there, seated upon the cold stone sidewalk a mason, chisel and mallet in hand, roughing the smooth surface against the glacial period that is at hand. "Why don't the property-owners have this work done earlier," grunted a grumbler. "It was needed all through the summer, and fall quite as much as now. We need heel-and-toe holds against banana peel all the year round."

Hendricks, of Indiana; 1881, fifteen votes for James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York; 1885, fifteen votes which is now edited and published by Mrs. The Cabinet-Maker.

Samantha West Miller, is a very creditable en-deavor. It is not merely an endeavor but a suc-cess. It has more original matter in it than is common to such journals, and this matter is of good quality and highly interesting, even to those not connected with the trades mirrored in this publication. One of the most interesting this publication. One of the most interesting and instructive of these articles is that on various kinds of furniture woods. The Cabinet-maker bears promise of adding material testimony to the fact that woman's sphere is enlarging.

Did Not Call for Four More Yankees. At the Loyal Legion banquet the other evening a friend told the story of the beginning of hostilities in the late civil war. "I am conversant with all the facts in the case," said the narrator, "and I will prove to you that the beginning was not at Fort Sumter, but in the city of Washington. Our friend here, Lieut. Col J. M. Dresser, of Lafayette, was, in 1861, a clerk in one of the departments at Washington. Facing him at his work at an adjoining desk was an ardent young Virginian, and these two young men, while the preliminary war talk was going or, did a great amount of discussion. On these occasions the Virginian always impressed it upon our friend Dresser that if the war came it would be found that one Southerner would be count five Norththat one Southerner would be equal to five North-erners. One day this boast was made more of-fensive than usual and Dresser doffed his coat, the Virginian doing likewise, and hostilities be-

"What was the result!" inquired one of the banqueters, turning to the Coienel.

"Well," was the significant answer, "The Virginian didn't call for the other four Yankees." Colonel Dresser enlisted in Washington in Company A, First Battallion, District of Columbia, on the day that the first call was made for troops, and that battallon was the first body of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States in the war of the rebellion.

Keeping Coin Clean. "I noticed in a newspaper extract," remarked a physician the other day, "that a great English club-house washes all the coin it receives most thoroughly before again paying it out. This may appear over-nice to many of us, but it is a fault that might well be imitated over here. If there is anything at all in the germ theory of in-fectious diseases there is no readier method of putting a malady in circulation than through the mediumship of money. It makes me shudder every time I see a woman put a nickle in her mouth, as many of them do on the street-car lines to have it ready for the conductor. I'm not afraid of her swollowing it—no serious consequences would follow in such case, out it is a capital way to take diphtheria, scarlet fever or some other contagious disease into the system."

Came Near It.

Texas Siftings. Miss Fanny-You seem to be in high feather, Mr. Snobberly. Snobberly-Ab, Miss Fanny, I am in high spirits! I've had tremendous lnck-almost found a four-leafed clovah, don't yer know. found one with three leaves, bah Jove!"

Christmas Hats. A nice present: one of the celebrated Dunlap silk or Derby hats, at Seaton's Hat Store, 27 North Pennsylvania street.

A Box of Fine Cigars Makes a very suitable Christmas present, and those who intend making such a gift should not fail to see the fine line carried by Louis G. Deschler, direct importer, Bates House Rotunda.

THE opening of the billiard parlors at the Grand Hotel is postponed until Wednesday,

WORK PERFECTLY, AND ARE DURABLE. We have testimonials from Indianapolis people as to the qualities of the M. & D. WROUGHT-STERL RANGES. Cast Ranges at very low prices. Wood and Siate Mantels. Natural-gas Stoves of all kinds. Argand Base-Burners. We cannot be undersold. Call and see our stock and get prices.

WM. H. BENNETT,

38 South Meridian street.

KROWDING FOR KHRISTMAS And we are in it! The people are in it! All of us

IN OUR STORE You are in it, if you get any of the beautiful things which we display in the way of JEWELRY, SILVER GOODS,

CLOCKS, STANDS, WATCHES, CANES, ETC. FOUR! FOUR! FOUR DAYS MORE! CHRISTMAS COMING

Stand firm and meet it with

Sharp Pins-Stick and Scarf. Brave Hearts-Gold and Enameled. Barricade yourself behind an Onyx Table. Fortify yourself with Silver-plated Ware, Or Solid Sterling. Arm yourselves with Knives and Forks.

Cups, Saucers and Plates are handy things to throw.

Give Old "Chris" a Warm Welcome!

FINE DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES,

FINE CHINA AND CUT-GLASS WARE.

A little money in the right place goes a great ways.

COME TO

Bingham & Walk.

JEWELERS, 12 East Washington Street.



M. STEINERT & SONS

73 EAST WASHINGTON ST., VANCE BUILDING, IMDIANAPOLIS. BRANCHES: CINCINNATI, OHIO. BOSTON, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. NEWPORT, R. I.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

NEW HAVEN, CONN



48 AND 50 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET. CLOAKS. SEAL PLUSH SACQUES. JACKETS.

MONDAY MORNING we place on sale a manufacturer's samples of fine high-art Cloaks'

The semi-annual election of camp officers will take place next Friday evening.

The entertainment of camp No. 5 will be given early in January. This camp initiated fourteen candidates last Friday night.

A women's degree for the wine.

Genuine Seal Plush Sacques, at......\$9.98; worth \$20.00 Genuine Seal Plush Sacques, at......16.50; worth 30.00

The prices made on this lot of Sacques will sell them quickly. See them Monday Morning or you will miss the greatest bargains

ever offered in Cloaks.
50 Ladies' Cloth Newmarkets at \$2.98; worth \$7.50. 100 Ladies' Jackets at 89c and 98c; worth \$2 and \$2.50.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks at half price,
300 Ladies' and Misses' Black Muffs, only 23c; worth 50c.

Children's Plaid Cloaks, with Girdles, only \$1.48; worth \$3.

> UNDERWEAR. UNDERWEAR.

The Extremely Low Prices put on our Underwear for this week will be a surprise to you. We are too busy to quote prices, but will say that we have about 500 dozen Underwear for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys and Children that must be closed out at once.

Don't fail to see our prices on Underwear before buying. We will save you money.

DRESS GOODS. SILKS.

40-inch Black all-Wool Cashmeres at 39c, 42c, 48c, 55c, 63c up to 98c a yard. Worth fully one-half more.

Camel's Hair Plaids at 44c a yard, worth 75c.

54-inch all-Wool Ladies' Cloth at 44c, worth 75c.

Our Christmas Offering in Black Dress Silks:

500 yards Black Faille Silk at 69c a yard, worth \$1.

500 yards Black Faille Silk at 89c a yard, worth \$1.15.

500 yards Black Faille Silk at 98c a yards, worth \$1.25.

Best Cambrics, with Dress Patterns, only 312c a yard.

Special Bargains this week in Table Linen, Towels and Nap-

kins. See our cut prices.

5,000 yards good Dark Prints, only 234c a yard.

5,000 yards all-Linen Crash, only 234c.

HOLIDAY GOODS. FANCY GOODS

JEWELRY. Great Holiday Sale of Jewelry this week. 500 pair Snake-head Bracelets, only 9c, worth 25c. 1 lot Braided Bracelets, with Lock and Chain, only 25c, would be cheap at 50c. Other styles from 5c to \$2.

1,000 strands of Gold and Silver Beads at 9c, 19c and 25c, worth

500 Silver Friendship Rings, with Bangles, only 25c, advertised by other houses at \$1.

1,200 elegant Lace Pins from 5c up,
Another lot of Silver Chain Purses on sale Monday, only 15c,

Fancy hand-painted Scarfs from 49c up. New line of Felt Table Covers, Scarfs, Tidies and Lambrequins

on sale Monday.

1,000 Umbrellas from 62c to \$6.98; great bargains. Initial engraved on gold-headed Umbrellas free of charge.

Complete line of Lace Bed Sets from \$1.19 up.

Corsets at 25c, 39c, 48c, 50c, 65c and 75c up to \$3, including all the popular makes. Grand success has been our Corset Department. Low prices and popular makes the secret.

KID GLOVES. Great sale of Kid Gloves Monday, from 29c up
to \$1.75. Buy them for Holiday Presents.

500 Ladies' Muslin Gowns, lace trimmed, only 39c, worth 75c.

Ask to see them. Children's Fine Plush Cloaks, ages 2, 4, 6 years, your choice for

All our Plush, Surah Silk and Cashmere Caps at 50c, former price 79c and \$1. 100 dozen Aprons at 15c, worth 25c. We have 25 styles of Aprons from 1212c to \$4. Our prices are

about half what others ask for the same goods.
500 pairs Braided Pillow Shams at 25c, worth 50c. 500 boxes Ruching, 6 yards in a box, only 17c box, worth 50c. See our prices on Dolls, Plush Cases and Fancy articles before Every article in our store marked at a Great Bargain for this week. Make your purchases in the morning.

Palace Dry - Goods Store, 48 AND 50 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET, WILEY & GROHS Open every night until Christmas.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AND UPWARDS. LARGEST LINE IN THE CITY.

COR. WASHINGTON AND BORN & CO., COR. WASHINGTON AND DELAWARE STREETS.